

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON, JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge James Simpson and John L. Scott will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently as a Judge of
the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.
All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
Jas. Simpson, wkt-wtf

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house. feb29 wkt-wtf

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court at Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Court of the adjoining counties. feb29 wkt-wtf

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.
G. W. CRADDOCK, CHAS. F. CRADDOCK.
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Franklin Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Court of the adjoining counties. JAS. W. WATKINS

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
dec2 wkt-wtf

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tend-
ers his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 5d
door from corner. sep1 wkt-wtf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
dec11 wkt-wtf

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. E. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business con-
fided to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, 4th Street, Lex-
ington, Ky. apr7 wkt-wtf

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention. apr7 wkt-wtf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to. apr7 wkt-wtf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court,
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street. may11 wkt-wtf

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPSBERG, KY.
WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
jan14 wkt-wtf

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the
collection of debts for non residents in any part of
the State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-
edgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States; and as Commissioner un-
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of de-
positions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House,
nov15 wkt-wtf

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records. sep1 wkt-wtf

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.
All work warranted to be as well done, and in
good style, as any other establishment in the
Western country.
No FIT NO SALE
oct1 wkt-wtf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly, on the best
terms. Advance notices received from twenty-four
publishers. Book numbers supplied to complete
sets. nov27 wkt-wtf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN A. MARSHALL, JAS. P. DICKINSON.
NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening a entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome
Carpet,
Floor Oil Cloths,
Rugs, Mats,
India, and Coco Matting,
Shades,
Shade Trimmings,
Curtains,
Curtain Linen,
Tassels,
Cornices,
Bands,
Shades,
Shade Trimmings,
Curtains,
Curtain Linen,
Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west
of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou. Ky.
aol3 wkt-wtf

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND GRAY-
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.
GEO. H. CARY, R. L. TALBOTT
mar22 wkt-wtf

CARY & TALBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 4 1/2 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders. mar22 wkt-wtf

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
on Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. BLEDSOE
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$1.50 per day.
aug2 wkt-wtf

STOP THREE!
HALL & HARRIS keep
the United States, formerly the
Owens Hotel.
When you go to Louisville
stop there.
jcs 1y

S. BARKER, J. R. MIDDLETON.
S. BARKER & CO.,
317, Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE just received, and are receiving daily, the
largest and best variety of fashionable fall and
dry Goods ever brought to this market, comprising
in part, 20,000 yards new style print, at 6 1/4, 8, and
10, the per yard, bleached and brown Canton Flannel,
all wool Flannel in every color, Jeans, Linens,
Domestics, all kinds of Housekeeping Goods, Irish
Linen, &c., &c. Also something particularly new in
ladies' walking and traveling Dress Goods, plain and
fancy Silks; also just received a large auction lot of
French Merinos, a large line of brocade and wool
cloths, comprising the latest styles and novelties.
Cloaks, Mantles, &c.; also Cloths, Cassimeres, Satti-
nets, Tweeds, and all kinds of goods for men's wear.
Goods freely shown, and purchasers are requested
to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
S. BARKER & Co.
sep18 wkt-wtf

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sex-
ual Organs in a state of Health and
Disease.
Price only ten Cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treat-
ing Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stric-
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
purity, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the reproductive sys-
tem of both sexes, the infirmities
of youth and maturity arising from
the secret follies of both sexes,
with a full treatise on SELF-
ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAK-
NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind
and body, and the contemplation of mar-
riage, who entertain doubts of their physical con-
dition. Sent in a sealed wrapper on the
receipt of TEN CENTS.
Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MID-
DLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility
and loss of power, before applying to any one for
treatment, should first read this invaluable book.
DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-
TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive
of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health.
CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnan-
cy, as miscarriage would be the result, though al-
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent
by mail.
The author may be consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
from danger or curiosity.
Address DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
ville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M., daily.
Sundays 9 to 12 A. M.
aug16 wkt-wtf

COMMITTED TO JAIL.
STATE OF KENTUCKY,
LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
COMMITTED to the jail of Livingston county
K. J. ANDERSON, 21st 1851, a negro woman, named
JANE, she said to belong to Wright Smith, of East
Tennessee; is about twenty or twenty-one years old;
copper color; front teeth a little decayed; five feet
high; weight about 125 pounds.
ALSO:
COMMITTED to the jail of Livingston county,
K. J. ANDERSON, 21st 1851, a negro woman, named
JANE, she said to belong to Wright Smith, of East
Tennessee; is about forty-five years old; five feet high;
black color; weight about 150 pounds.
T. A. LIPPER, Jailor
of Livingston county.
sep27 wkt-wtf

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Inks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
ALS. Also, Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing
Papers. oct2 wkt-wtf

RALPH C. McCracken,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST., BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken, and paper patterns
cut to order for shirts and collars. apr1 wkt-wtf

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-
trations. Visiting and Calling Cards.
HIDDEN, STROUBER & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Old Fellows Building.
mar29 wkt-wtf

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.
Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Military.
Furnished at short notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand
and made to order. apr24 wkt-wtf

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 38 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.
apr12 wkt-wtf

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 15 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
sep29 wkt-wtf

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Rye Meal, Hops, Hogs, Bacon,
Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks,
Dry Peas, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Wheat, Flour, Lard,
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
oct6 wkt-wtf

W. E. HAGEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
W. E. HAGEN & CO., PROPRIETORS, TROY, N. Y.

THE MAGNOLIA BALM.
WILL CURE THE WORST
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A
SINGLE WEEK
It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle
might be drunk without harm. Physicians look with
wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore
been thought absolutely necessary to use prepara-
tions of mercury to cure pimples, and it is now
known that the Magnolia Balm contains neither. It is the most
elegant and ready cure for all the eruptions of the
face, and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and
Fancy Goods Dealers.
Price Five Cents a Bottle.
W. E. HAGEN & CO., PROPRIETORS, TROY, N. Y.
jul18 wkt-wtf

ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at
Dr. Mills' Drug store.

Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Combs,
Of every description and material, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Hair Brushes,
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Odontalgic Preparations.
Consisting of Tooth Socks, Tooth Paste, Tooth
Powder, etc., at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Dog Grass Brushes.
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Fancy Soaps.
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
fumes, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Perfumery.
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Handkerchief Extracts,
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others
make, in new styles, and at all prices, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Everything,
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Sachels,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
I HAVE associated with Dr. T. M. HEDDEN,
late graduate of the P. M. College of Ohio. The
Doctor studied the science of medicine under my
supervision, and graduated at the above institution,
with the first honors of the class of 1860-61. Persons
calling for me, in my absence, are recommended to
his medical skill; and he can be found at all times,
except when professionally engaged, at our office,
five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turn-
pike.
B. C. SNEDACKE.

Counting-House Calendar FOR 1862.

MONTH.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUNE.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,
COVINGTON, KY.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Fire and Water-proof House Roofing,
Cement for Chimneys, Lining Floors and Walls of
Cellars, Granaries, Covering Steamboats,
Railroad Cars, Engine Rooms, Fire
Walls, etc., etc.
It will stand the severest test of HEAT, COLD,
OR RAIN, of any kind, and will not MELT.
CRACK, WAS, OR SCALE OFF.
The Material can be furnished to parties in the
interior of the State in Barrels for all domestic
purposes. For Cheapness and Durability, it excels all
articles now in use.
Orders from City and Country solicited
and promptly filled.
For further particulars, apply at the Office of the
undersigned, the Manufacturers, or address
G. CLAY SMITH, Covington, Ky.
C. C. POMEROY, Agent. nov8 wkt-wtf

J. L. MOORE & SON
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
aug20 wkt-wtf

SEE THE LABEL
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGEN & CO.
Every article which has a large and increasing sale
like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name
indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE" as far as its power
to restore the Hair on bald heads, and to give it the
color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be,) is
concerned.
USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE
BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
It is the original, the only reliable, and the
cheapest.—For the following testimony:
W. R. MERWIN, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.,
Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-
tive, says: "SIR: The Medicines you introduced into
our city last winter are all having a large sale,
and giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Hen-
derson, (one of our first citizens,) says, that 'he has
used all the Hair Restoratives and Restatives of the
day, but has never used an article equal to Heim-
street's INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. That it
has restored the Hair of the bald and gray to its
original luxuriance and beauty.'
You can see the Proprietors, W. E. HAGEN &
CO., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and
best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it
gives satisfaction in every case.
Respectfully, yours,
J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist.
IT IS UNNECESSARY FOR PRODUCING
A LUXURIOUS HEAD OF HAIR.
Sold everywhere for the \$50 to \$1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGEN & CO., PROPRIETORS, TROY, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS.
Altho' we have very many of them.
FOR THE
MAGNOLIA BALM:
For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples
or Blisters, the sufferer cares only to be directed to
use some safe and sure remedy.

THE MAGNOLIA BALM
WILL CURE THE WORST
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A
SINGLE WEEK
It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle
might be drunk without harm. Physicians look with
wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore
been thought absolutely necessary to use prepara-
tions of mercury to cure pimples, and it is now
known that the Magnolia Balm contains neither. It is the most
elegant and ready cure for all the eruptions of the
face, and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and
Fancy Goods Dealers.
Price Five Cents a Bottle.
W. E. HAGEN & CO., PROPRIETORS, TROY, N. Y.
jul18 wkt-wtf

ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at
Dr. Mills' Drug store.

Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at
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Combs,
Of every description and material, at
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Hair Brushes,
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
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Odontalgic Preparations.
Consisting of Tooth Socks, Tooth Paste, Tooth
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Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
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Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
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Perfumery.
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
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The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others
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Everything,
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Sachels,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Blackwood's Magazine

AND THE
British Reviews.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE!
PREMIUMS AND REDUCTIONS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to pub-
lish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:
1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The present critical state of European affairs will
render these publications unusually interesting dur-
ing the forthcoming year. They will occupy a mid-
dle ground between the hastily written news-items,
crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily
Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future his-
torian, written after the living interest and excitement
of the great political events of the time shall have
passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers
must look for the only reliable and reliable
history of current events, and as such, in addition to
their well-established literary, scientific, and theo-
logical character, we urge them upon the consideration
of the reading public.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British
publishers gives additional value to these Reprints,
inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of
subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.)
For any one of the four Reviews, Perann. \$3.00
For any two of the four Reviews, 5.00
For any three of the four Reviews, 7.00
For all four of the Reviews, 10.00
For Blackwood and one Review, 12.00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, 14.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 16.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 18.00
Money current in the State where issued will be
received at par.

POSTAGE.
The POSTAGE to any part of the United States will
be at the rate of twenty-four Cents a year for each of the Re-
views, and of fourteen Cents a year for each of the Re-
views.
At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnish-
ed for 1862.

Premium to New Subscribers.
The Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1860 will be fur-
nished complete, without additional charge.
Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day,
these Periodicals lose little by age, and hence a full
year of the Nos. for 1860, will be regarded nearly as
valuable as for 1862.
Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1861, will be
supplied at the following EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

SPLendid OFFERS FOR 1860, '61, & '62, TOGETHER.
The three years.
For Blackwood's Magazine, \$3.00
For any one Review, 5.00
For any two Reviews, 7.00
For Blackwood and one Review, 12.00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, 14.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 16.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 18.00
Any of the above works will also be furnished to
New Subscribers for the year 1860-7, 8, and 9, at
At One Half the Regular Subscription
Prices.
Thus a New Subscriber may obtain the Reprints of
the four Reviews and Blackwood,
Seven Consecutive Years, for \$37!!!
Which is but little more than the price of the
original works for one year.
As we shall never again be likely to offer such in-
ducements as those here presented,
Now is the time to Subscribe!!

Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct
to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission
can be allowed to agents.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold St., New York.

ILLUSTRATED
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN!
THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER
IN THE WORLD.
SEVENTEENTH YEAR.
VOLUME VI.—NEW SERIES.

A NEW volume of this widely circulated paper
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TUESDAY.....JANUARY 14, 1862.

Laws of Kentucky.

The Public Acts, passed at the September and November sessions of the Legislature, 1861, are now printed, and for sale at this office. Price fifty cents.

We have just learned from a reliable gentleman, of New Castle, the circumstances of a very unusual occurrence in that place just before Christmas, which we deem it proper should be placed before the people of Kentucky. Some forty or sixty negroes, all slaves, had been engaged in killing hogs for one of the citizens of New Castle at night. About that time, and after the work was over, paraded the streets of the town in a body, between the hours of ten and twelve, uttering all sorts of disorderly sounds, singing political songs, and shouting for Lincoln. They seemed to take special pains to make their unusual and disorderly demonstrations in front of the residences of one or two prominent Southern Rights citizens. They continued their tumultuous proceedings for an hour or so without interruption from either officers or citizens, and finally dispersed of their own accord.

We deem it due to the peace and security of the Commonwealth to give this information to the public, in order that other communities may be put on their guard, and prepare to suppress their incipency, all such dangerous movements on the part of the slave population.

We also learn, from the same gentleman, that about the same time, or shortly after, a party of slaves in Henry county, belonging partly to Union, and partly to Southern Rights men, made off from the county, taking with them a wagon and horses, with a full supply of provisions belonging to their owners, and made their escape into Indiana. They were immediately pursued by their masters into Indiana and overtaken; but the owners were notified by the population that they should not arrest the slaves, and, in fact, were themselves notified to leave the State without delay. A second visit of the same and other parties, with proper certificates, as the gentleman who gives us the facts is informed, was made with the same result.

We are also informed that numerous houses and barns, belonging to residents of Henry county, have recently been fired and burned to the ground by the negroes, and that in consequence a general feeling of insecurity prevails throughout the entire community.

Rumors from Eastern Kentucky.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday last, 11th inst., states upon authority of the editor of the late Sandy Valley Advocate, who arrived in Cincinnati on Friday last, that Gen. Humphrey Marshall's forces had been met on Monday, 6th inst., by the Federal forces under Col. Garfield at Paintsville, on the Big Sandy river, when after a parley Marshall disbanded his troops, and after burning their wagons, camp equipage, &c., scattered in confusion, taking with them their cannon.

The Frankfort Commonwealth of yesterday, has the following:

Lindsey's Regiment.

We have received a letter dated "Louis, January 6th," by which we learn that the regiment moved up from Catlettsburg by water, in detachments—three companies under Monroe on Saturday; four under Lindsey, and that three others went up by land as a guard for the train. Col. Garfield was on a creek some thirty miles further up, having with him the 42d Ohio, 14th Kentucky, and Bowles' Cavalry, which, with Lindsey's addition, will give him about 2,400 effective men, with a prospect of other reinforcements. Marshall's force is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 7,000, though, in reality, probably not more than 2,400. His position is regarded by the mountain men as nearly impregnable, and defended by four pieces of cannon covering the different approaches. The regiment leaves Louisville on Saturday the 7th. The weather has been very bad, alternating rain and snow for days past, rendering the road, bad at all times, nearly impassable. It is the opinion in the camp that the battle will take place about this date. The result of this expedition will be looked for with intense anxiety by our citizens, and we will give them, at the earliest possible date, whatever news we may get from it.

We give both statements, leaving the reader to judge of the probabilities of the truth of the Gazette's report.

The Louisville Journal of yesterday discredits the rumor of the disbanding of Gen. Humphrey Marshall's forces near Paintsville.

REBEL CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN KENTUCKY.—The following persons are announced in the Nashville-Louisville-Courier, of the 4th inst., as candidates to represent various districts in Kentucky in the rebel Congress:

First District—Alfred Boyd.
Second District—John W. Crockett.
Third District—Henry E. Reed.
Seventh District—H. W. Bruce and James C. Johnston.
Ninth District—E. M. Bruce.
Tenth District—James W. Moore.

The steamer Leslie Combs was sold at the Cincinnati wharf the other day for \$1,300.

In the opinion of the most sagacious Union men now in Washington, says the New York Express, the aspect of affairs at no period of the war has been more gloomy than it is at present. Hence the importance of the business men of the country co-operating in some way to insist upon a more economical expenditure of money by the Government, and if necessary, of such changes in the Administration as shall secure the confidence of the people.

Wm. Preston, of Louisville, late minister to Spain, has been appointed a Major General in the rebel army.

THE REBEL SENATORS.—In the rebel provisional Legislature at Russellville on the 3d inst., H. C. Burnett and Wm. E. Simms were elected Senators from Kentucky to the Confederate Congress.

[For the Yeoman.]

The Union and Constitution.

It has been conceded by the action of our government, that if Slidell and Mason had not been given up on the demand of England, it would have been such an insult to England as would have justified her in making war upon the United States, and all this by international law. Not because Mason and Slidell were Englishmen, nor because they were rebel subjects of the United States, seeking to get to foreign countries to bring about, as far as they could, the permanent break-up of the Union.

The Administration were guided by a high sense of legal obligation in their action in the surrender! Though rebels, they were under the British flag, and therefore protected from arrest. This is the great principle.

But our people who professed to live under a written Constitution broad enough to cover all the interests of all the States and territories alike, and which professes on its face to command all officers and people to be the protectors and preservers of personal liberty and private property, while they are so ready to yield to British requirement on a supposed principle of international law, are wholly unwilling to yield to their own kith and kin the rights decided to be theirs by the courts of the nation, and decided to be theirs by the plain protections in the Constitution. How is this, that our ancient enemy can be so promptly satisfied, and we are unwilling to yield to our own kindred?

We have known our citizens, not to be taken from the decks of steamers on the high seas, but taken at the dead hour of night from beside their wives, and under pretended warrants of law, dragged from their homes and incarcerated in military fortifications, and there kept like felons for months, and that by the bidding of men who hold high places in this government, and their flats obeyed by those who, as well as themselves, had sworn to support, uphold, and sustain the Constitution.

That Constitution prohibiting all officers and others from seizing the person or property of the citizen without warrant of law, founded on probable causes supported by oath or affirmation. Giving to an accused the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed. To be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him. To be confronted with the witnesses against him. To have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; and no man to be deprived of life, liberty, or property without such due process of law.

When a witness swears in court to a matter of evidence he knows to be false, we all know what crime he is said to commit. When men chosen as officers for their supposed intelligence and knowledge of the Constitution and laws, shall deprive any one, however low or humble, yes, or guilty, of any of these rights secured to him by the Constitution, in face of the oath which they took to sustain and support the Constitution, what ought to be said of them, and what ought to be done with them?

Are they not most deserving fellows indeed, worthy of all praise, for they do these things to uphold the Constitution, not to violate it! What a continual bleating the Black Republicans keep up in Congress about upholding and sustaining the Constitution and preserving the Union; yet if any measure comes up calculated to expose their corrupt and disgraceful violations of the Constitution, how quickly they silence all inquiry and all investigation.

They voted down Trumbull's resolutions to inquire of Mr. Seward under what supposed laws he ordered men to be arrested and taken out of loyal States and confined in prisons or fortifications, without giving to such person any information of what they are accused. Now, the men who voted down that resolution had a motive for doing so praiseworthy or censurable—what do the people of the United States think was the motive? To hide and cover, and prevent, from coming to the light, the many illegal and unconstitutional arrests which had been made. Most assuredly, that was the purpose of the Republican members of Congress. They knew their leader had violated the rights of citizens by illegal arrests in the most flagrant and outrageous manner. That he had, under the false pretenses that he was doing these things to preserve the Union, does acts that would not bear examination. That instead of meeting with praise for what he had done in these matters, if the facts were brought to light, that he and his aids and abettors would meet with most deserved censure and condemnation. That his party, or the larger portion of them who had been sustaining him in his course, would be convicted as willful and malicious violators of the Constitution of the United States.

Are not such men nice statesmen—nice Christians—nice Americans—well qualified, in feeling and in practice, to bring back again into the Union the people of the rebellious States?

In character with these lawless usurpations and these great violations of the personal rights of the people, are the various propositions now pending before Congress to operate upon the slaves and other property of the Southern people, and the dividing out amongst emigrants from the North of the confiscated lands of the rebels, and amalgamation of all the rebel States, and a redivision into territories, to be governed by appointees of the General Government. And then the most wise proposition of Garrett Davis, Senator from Kentucky, to first declare all the rebels alien enemies, to avoid constitutional difficulties while they are citizens, and then to confiscate. What constitutional lawyers, what noble American statesmen, Senators, and Representatives! Even the wise Governor Dennison, of Ohio, the friend and open protector of negro thieves from Kentucky, he has a long diatribe on what must be done with slavery.

If Kentuckians had not been ready to yield almost every thing for the preservation of the Union, would they have been willing to stand by and see such a man honored by high office who had refused, in the most bare-faced way,

to surrender up to the State of Kentucky a man who had been stealing negroes therein, and fled to Ohio to avoid punishment? The Supreme Court of the United States did not issue a mandamus to compel him to perform the duty, because they decided as a State officer he was not bound to execute laws of the United States; but they said the reasons given by him, that when the Constitution was armed, it looked only to such acts as were felonies, and as stealing negroes was not such, he was not bound to surrender the fugitive, were insufficient; that the surrender was made in every case where the laws of a State made an act a felony, whether it was as common law or not; and as the Governors of the States had been obeying the laws of Congress from the beginning of the government, he, Dennison, ought to have applied. He had been elected Governor of Ohio because he was opposed to slavery—was willing to do any thing, legal or illegal, against it, and a majority of the people of Ohio being Black Republicans, approving his willingness to wrong the slave States, had so elected him. If the refusal to give up Lago had been made to a demand from England, was any one doubt that the surrender would have been made? We suppose not.

Now here was an act by a Governor of the State of Ohio done in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States; a violation of all comity between Kentucky and Ohio, upon a false pretext, more insulting to the latter than calculated to break up interference between Ohio and Kentucky, and better calculated for evil than the battering down of forty Sumters. Where were the J. M. S. Sowards, Chas. Blair, &c., &c., who were so horrified at the unconstitutional acts of southern people? They were plotting with abolition co-workers how to operate on rebels to breed secession, to have a pretext so say slavery was the cause of the evil, and slavery shall die. Oh! the accursed vipers and vampires, how the people ought to exterminate them.

Why to the Democracy of Indiana, who, using in their manhood to slay this hydra-headed monster, Black Republicanism, and its spring, Secessionism. May their good example arouse the conservative constitutional loving people of Kentucky into such wakefulness as will make them see the necessity of action, energetic action, to put down both Black Republicanism and Secessionism. For one, we are ready to join any party whose principles are such as can and will save the Constitution and Union, or cause it to be reconstructed.

We see no hope but in the movement of the Democracy.

CONSTITUTION.

The lovers of fun "owe" the author of the following good thing "one":

CHESTERFIELD TACTICS.—Lord Chesterfield is generally regarded as the paragon of eloquence, and as some people think that orders given by military officers, from a Colonel down to a corporal, as a general thing, are entirely too harsh, a correspondent who is paid much attention to military etiquette sends us the following, which plainly shows at even in warlike times these little amenities are not to be forgotten. Our correspondent, who is a member of the Home Guard, says:

From the fact that the usual mode of giving command by military officers falls so harshly on the ears of sensitive privates, the following style has been attached to a regiment of "Reserved Grays," and is appropriately named the Chesterfield manual:

BY COMMANDING OFFICER.

1. Gentlemen you will please give me your attention!
2. You will be kind enough to cast your eyes to the right, and endeavor to serve the "immaculate bosom" of the third gentleman from you.
3. Oblige me now by casting your visual gaze to the front.
4. Allow me to suggest the propriety of minding to an order arms.
5. Gentlemen, you will condescend to order me.
6. You will confer a special favor by coming to a support.
7. If it meets your approbation, I beg leave to propose that you carry arms.
8. Now, gentlemen, you will please present arms.
9. I shall consider myself under an ever-existing obligation if you will once more oblige me by carrying arms.
10. Having a just and high appreciation of our intrinsic worth, as well as your exalted position in society, I humbly trust that I am intruding upon your good nature when I request you to trail arms.
11. Gentlemen, for the last time, permit me to remark that it is my earnest desire that you should not plunge into a mounted, footed, and spurred, without closing it up. There is plenty of patriotism to face the cannon mouth—though, of course, the long rang guns which now prevail are to be faced; long range—but there is none that is equal to a margin of twenty-five or fifty per cent. between paper and coin.
12. If Congress makes paper a legal tender, it will without doubt be in payment of existing contracts. It is, however, to be taken into the consideration how much this may impair the obligation of contracts, the constitutional provision of which we take it, the preservation of general legal principle, such as a disability to the States. But will the legalizing of a paper currency have an effect on future transactions? It does not in the South. When such privileges as it right to sell or keep their property are allowed to our Southern fraternal relatives, they have one price for payment in gold and another for paper. What is there to make its effect different here? Is there more virtue in an act of our Congress? If it undertakes the same kind of legislative interference with values, it is doubtful if its acts will have any more virtue or respect. To make notes a legal tender, with the idea of preventing their depreciation, is like the Hibernian's economical method of obviating the tendency of his scant blanket to work up over his head and leave his feet bare, by cutting off from the head and sewing on to the foot. Creditors on existing contracts will be defrauded to just the extent of the margin between coin and paper currency; but future transactions will only be complicated to the extent of specifying different prices for payment in money and for the legal tender, with also the impairing of credit, when the payment in real money depends on the honor of the debtor.
13. The result of an attempt of Government to make a paper currency the equivalent of gold by decree, are fully exhibited in the history of John Law's banking in France in 1717. After an inflation of the currency by the issue of bank notes had produced a corresponding inflation in the prices of commodities, and when all the king's of confidence caused a general disposition to realize, and to put the avails into substantial money, and a consequent demand upon the bank for coin, Law procured from the Regent a decree declaring that bank notes should always

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Making Paper Money a Legal Tender.

It has come to be generally admitted, and it was always the ultimate result of financial philosophy, that the natural laws of trade are stronger than any artificial regulations. Yet laws to regulate trade may do incalculable mischief, but through commercial crises, panics, revolutions, and general ruin, the eternal laws of trade resume their tidal flow. The pursuit of the philosopher's stone is no fable. Governments in all ages have been in pursuit of some charm that would turn nothing into money, and it is doubtful if the ingenuity of this, the smartest nation in the world, can contrive any financial device for creating money out of air, that has not been tried centuries ago, in what we, with that Chinese idea of our own elevated civilization, which possesses every age and every people, are wont to regard as the dark ages; nor will any of our able financial inventions in this line be anything more than a repetition of the failures of those whose intelligence and progress in the science of Government we consider so much back of our own.

Solomon, after having exhausted the resources of wisdom and pleasure, declared there was nothing new under the sun; and the more we observe, the more are we convinced that the idea that "we are the people, and wisdom will die with us," or rather that wisdom was never known until we created our institutions, and our institutions developed us—thus as it were seizing ourselves by the waist-bands of the breeches of the body politic and raising ourselves to a transcendent elevation—is due to our ignorance of that which has gone before, and to the natural egotism of mankind, which, though ostensibly subdued by the requirements of conventional modesty in individuals, has no limits in the attributes claimed for the mass.

A few years ago the American boy imagined that he was practicing a sign of ineffable expression, the invention of this fast age, and exactly suited to its fastness, when he placed his thumb on his nose, with his hand expanded and the fingers and thumb twisting the fingers and winking with one eye. He supposed that none but a country which has had a revolution, and has the patent-rights of man, a Fourth of July, an eagle spread wider than eagle was ever spread before, and institutions which elevate us to the pitch of popular intelligence, as the popular intelligence elevates our institutions, and which cause the bloated aristocracy of the old world to gnaw their fingers with envy, could invent such a comprehensive demonstration of popular intelligence.

It would surprise him to know that the benighted boys of the dark ages performed the same symbol of insurmountable sharpness. Three centuries and a half ago, a writer described the same sign, and others equally entertaining, as made by Panurge, the disciple of the philosopher Pantagruel, at a public disputation in Paris with the great English savant, Thaumast, which, because the subjects were so occult and profound a nature, that words were inadequate, was carried on entirely by signs. We give the description in the author's own words, it being the first reply of Panurge to the English philosopher.

"Panurge suddenly lifted up in the air his right hand, and put the thumb thereof into the nostril of the same side, holding his four fingers straight out, and closed orderly in a parallel line to the point of his nose, shutting the left eye wholly, and making the other wink with a profound depression of the eyebrows and eyelids. Then lifted he up his left hand, with hard ringing, and stretching forth his four fingers, and elevating his thumb, which he held in a line correspondent to the situation of his right hand, with the distance of a cubit and a half between them. This done, in the same form he bowed toward the ground both the one and the other hand. Lastly, he held them in the midst, as aiming right at the Englishman's nose."

This circumstance will not, to the view of the superficial observer, seem connected with finance, although to those who, like the popular editor—who to avoid personal application, we will call the editor of the Little Puddington Dictator—are wont to look beneath the surface, and pierce with a fine and subtle apprehension into the hidden recesses of thought and feeling, which are closed against vulgar intrusion, and to penetrate the innermost soul and under current of things, the connection will seem clear and apt; but those who are unable to discover its wonderful application, will still be sufficiently gratified that it sustains the remark of Solomon, that there is nothing new under the sun. And so we suspect our financial inventions to make money out of debt, will be merely repetition of the bubbles and collapses of ages, whose wisdom we are wont to hold in contempt.

Will the making of Treasury notes a legal tender for the payment of all dues, make them equal to gold in currency? Will it all prevent the difference, which the inevitable laws of trade make between real and nominal value, which is as certain as that what it will not to convert the paper into gold, as water is certain to find its level? Our rebellious Southern brethren have tried it, and in addition to decrees of their more Government for making the Confederate paper current, they have ways of taking what they want first and tendering the pecuniary prescription afterward, that our patriotism is not yet equal to; but in Secession the margin between gold and the legal tender has widened into a chasm which the greatest financial genius could not plunge into, mounted, footed, and spurred, without closing it up. There is plenty of patriotism to face the cannon mouth—though, of course, the long rang guns which now prevail are to be faced; long range—but there is none that is equal to a margin of twenty-five or fifty per cent. between paper and coin.

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The result of an attempt of Government to make a paper currency the equivalent of gold by decree, are fully exhibited in the history of John Law's banking in France in 1717. After an inflation of the currency by the issue of bank notes had produced a corresponding inflation in the prices of commodities, and when all the king's of confidence caused a general disposition to realize, and to put the avails into substantial money, and a consequent demand upon the bank for coin, Law procured from the Regent a decree declaring that bank notes should always

be worth five per cent. more than coin, and that silver should not be used in payment of over one hundred francs, nor gold in those of over three hundred francs. Yet this Governmental premium on paper money did not at all check the desire to turn it, at a prescribed loss of five per cent. into money which the Government had decreed to be available.

Then the bank notes were decreed to be a legal tender, and heavy penalties imposed for refusing to receive them in all transactions. To prevent the hoarding of coin, a decree forbade the holding of more than five hundred francs in specie at a time, under heavy penalty. This was intended to bring all the coin into the bank—which was the public treasury—in exchange for its notes. Then, to prevent the conversion of the coin into plate, a decree prescribed a limited weight and manufacture for all articles of gold or silver. To offset the depreciation in the bank notes, which took place in spite of all these measures, the coin was debased one third. Some of the results of these stringent measures to force the circulation of paper money by Government decrees are thus stated by Thiers:

Violent and vexatious as the measures were to sustain the credit of the notes, they were insufficient to give them a value which they did not possess. No one wished to make use of them; dishonest debtors alone used them to pay their debts. Debtors paid their rent in notes, which operation relieved many of them who were much involved. The nobility, especially, paid all their debts in this way, and thus relieved their estates from the mortgages with which they were encumbered. Law thus accomplished a part of what he had promised them, by furnishing them with a means of freeing themselves from debt. But if the notes were good for defrauding old creditors, they were only worth one half their nominal value for new purchases. Coin was secretly used for daily purchases, and was concealed with care to avoid the necessity of taking it to the bank.

Notwithstanding the prohibition to retain more than five hundred francs in coin, and the inducements to informers, many accumulated it clandestinely. It is true, their resistance of the law gave them many pangs. They feared every moment a betrayal by their servants, and even by their nearest relatives. People saw with indignation an unnatural son betray his father. The Regent rendered a judgment full of wisdom against the son, and everybody applauded him for it. But the system fell into greater contempt than ever. A frightened law, however, returned their coin to the bank, but the number was small; the greater part buried it in the earth, and the rich realizers used every artifice to transfer it to foreign countries. Another portion of our coin left France, and although the exportation of specie is not necessarily injurious, it was so at this time, since it left behind only a false paper currency and an imaginary capital.

The same desperate resorts continued, without preventing the rapid depreciation of the notes of the bank. The circulation of gold was prohibited. Then the coin which had been debased one-third by recoining, was reduced in nominal value one-third without recoining; but this arbitrary depreciation of the coin nominally thirty per cent. below the bank notes, failed to bring it to the bank in exchange for them at par. For the transactions of trade this legal tender was used at a regular discount of sixty per cent. Various arbitrary measures continued to be tried until amid wide spread ruin and Government repudiation, the system finally broke down and was abolished within a year of the time of its greatest credit.

This was an attempt to turn the public debt into currency. The subsequent decrees, arbitrary as they were, were sincere attempts to enforce that which made the notes a legal tender. Is there anything in the circumstances of this or any other country that will prevent the same cause producing the same effect in the same proportions? On the contrary, the greater foreign commerce of nations at this time makes currency find its level, and takes the bottom out of an inflation quicker than in ancient times when foreign commerce was small. And our Government cannot recall the bursting of the financial bubble by penalties to force the currency of its notes, as was done in France. Its arbitrary power to make notes a legal tender will be questioned, but certainly it can go no further in forcing them into currency.

The Bitter Feeling of England Against this Country.

Here is an article from the latest number of *Punch* received in this country. It shows the belligerent spirit of the British toward us about as well as the graver libels of the Thunderer:

MODEL OF THE DISUNITED STATES.

Among the objects of interest which America, whether we are to have peace or war with the Yankees, is to contribute to the exhibition of 1862, will be a model of the model republic. It has been made to take to vision to exhibit not only the joinings of the several States, and the separation between the North and the South, but also the split which may at any time divide the West also from the federation.

The model of the model republic will be marked with black over the parts of it corresponding to those territories in which the domestic institution is maintained. The Irish element will be indicated by spots of mingled green and blood-red, and the German by patches of dirty white-brown. In the model will be comprised plans of the Senate and Congress, with a light going on, on the floor of both. The action of a caucus and the working of the ballot will be displayed, together with a specimen of a bogus Legislature. Fac-similes of Hard Shells, Soft Shells, Hunkers, Barn Burners, and other statesmen of the principal political denominations, will also be included.

The battle of Bull Run will be faithfully rendered, even to the cooked hat, into which the fugitives of that memorable engagement said they were huddled.

Among many interesting features of the model will be accurate representations of spiritual circles, tables for spirit-rapping, and spirits under the tables, painting pictures of flowers and other objects in a few seconds; cigars and spittoons being provided for the use of the medium and the spectators, and the spirits. The American bar will also be shown, together with Mr. Edwin James, as he appeared when he was called to it, and all manner of genuine American drink will be at hand, that any of those who are viewing the model of the model republic with a suitable disposition, may liquor.

We have seen a letter from George W. Norton, Esq., President of the Southern Bank of Kentucky at Russellville, to J. G. Barrett, the Cashier at Louisville, in which it is said that no interference has taken place with the affairs of the bank there, and that not a dime has been contributed to any power, civil or military, by the institution. Its business is going on uninterruptedly.—*Lou. Jour.*, 13th.

DIED.

At Oregon, Ky., on Thursday, January 9th, 1862, of jaundice, Col. JOHN M. PIER, in the 55th year of his age.

The subject of the above notice was born in Carroll county, Ky., Nov. 20, 1807. He removed to Madison, Indiana, where he was engaged for many years in extensive business operations, which extended to the head of navigation on the Kentucky river. This intercourse placed him in contact with many citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country to whom he was favorably known, as an energetic, enterprising, and prompt business man. We deeply sympathize with his bereaved family in their sad affliction.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. CONERY,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of
WATCHES, CLOCKS
AND
JEWELRY.
Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.
Jan 17th-1862

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.
Jan 1st-1862
A CONERY.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir James Clarke's
Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.
It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Irritation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, it does not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOHN MOSES, (Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.
Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills,
Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents,
Oct 18th-1861

Beautifully Clear!
Pure and White!
WHAT?

Any face after the use of the *Magnolia Balm*, no matter how unsightly it was before.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
See advertisement.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington
and Frankfort Railroad.

ON and after Thursday, January 9, 1862, FREIGHT TRAINS will run until further notice as follows:

Leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
Leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
Jan 9th-1862

Louisville & Frankfort & Lexington &
Frankfort

ON and after Monday, Nov. 4, 1861, trains will leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

FIRST TRAIN—5:30 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevue; connecting at Emporium with stages for New Castle; at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Lexington, and Danville; at Danville for Lexington, and at Lexington for Louisville, via railroad and stage for Nicholasville, Danville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all intermediate stations.

SECOND TRAIN—3:00 P. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Gilmann's, Race Course, University, Brownsboro, Buckner's, and North Bend; connecting with stages at Emporium for New Castle, and at Payne's for Georgetown.

THIRD TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION—Leaves at 4:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; will leave Lexington at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all stations, and arrive at Louisville at 9:50 A. M.

Trains arrive in Louisville from Lexington: First Train at 11:30 A. M., Second Train at 7:30 P. M.; Lexington Accommodation at 9:00 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Through tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Lexington, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
Jan 9th-1862

WAR DISPATCHES!

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR!

BUY YOUR COAL BEFORE THE WINTER SETS IN!

BY APPLYING TO S. BLACK, WHO KEEPS the best Kentucky, Youghiogheny, Canaan, and Pomeroy, always on hand, you can be supplied at the lowest market price. Also, all kinds of lumber and shingles.

Office near the railroad bridge. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.
S. BLACK.
Dec 18th-1861

SUPERIOR GRAPE VINES

For Sale,
FROM IONA, NEW YORK.

I HAVE on consignment, from one of the most reliable Pomologists and Propagators in the East, a splendid lot of fine Grape Vines, for sale at greatly reduced prices, compared with those of other growers. Delawares,

